

TAB 1

Docket No. 244818US001P

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF:

Veronique FERRARI, et al.

EXAMINER: J. VENKAT

SERIAL NO.: 10/733,467

FILED: DECEMBER 12, 2003

GROUP ART UNIT: 1615

FOR: COSMETIC COMPOSITION CONTAINING
A POLYORGANOSILOXANE POLYMER

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.132

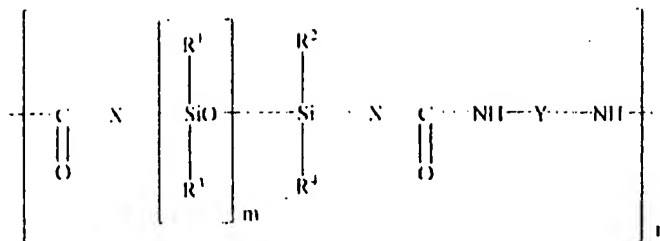
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313

SIR:

LEVY Florence

I, *(to be completed)*, hereby declare:

1. Nylon 611/Dimethicone is a commercially available copolymer. It is marketed by Dow Corning under the designation Dow Corning® 2-8178. A copy of a Dow Corning product information sheet for this product obtained from the internet is attached at Tab A
2. Nylon 611/Dimethicone corresponds to formula (III) in the above-identified application. More specifically, formula (III) in the above-identified application is.



(III)

In correspondence with Nylon 611/Dimethicone, ~~R1-R4~~ ^{R3} are methyl groups attached to silicon atoms to form the dimethicone unit within the polymer. "M" represents the number of repeating dimethylated silicon units in the dimethicone unit within the polymer (less 1), or the "degree of polymerization (DP)" of the dimethicone unit. The final dimethylated silicon unit of the dimethicone unit corresponds to the Si atom to which ~~R3~~ ^{R2} and R4 is attached.

3. "X" and "Y" correspond to alkylene groups. In accordance with standard nylon nomenclature, "nylon 611" contains one alkylene group having 6 carbon atoms, and a second alkylene group containing 11 carbon atoms. In accordance with standard silicon technology, the final dimethylated silicon unit of the dimethicone unit is attached to the alkylene group identified as "X" through oxygen.

4. In the above-identified application, the exemplified compositions all contain Nylon 611/Dimethicone. The polymers used in the exemplified compositions include, for example, the following:

- A. Dow Corning DC 2-8179 (DP = 100) (example 2);
- B. Example 3 of U.S. patent 5,981,680 (DP = 15) (example 9) (which corresponds to the copolymer in Dow Corning DC 2-8178);

C. Example 3 of U.S. patent 5,981,680 (DP = 100) (example 18) (which corresponds to the copolymer in Dow Corning DC 2-8179); and

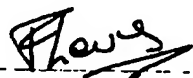
D. "Silicone polyamide" (DP = 45) (example 21) (which was a nylon 611/dimethicone copolymer having a DP of 45).

5. The difference between the copolymer in Dow Corning's 2-8178 and the identified copolymer products used in the exemplified compositions discussed above, if any, does not relate to the polymers *per se* -- all polymers are Nylon 611/dimethicone polymers. Rather, the difference relates to degrees of polymerization within the polymer.

6. The undersigned petitioner declares further that all statements made herein of her own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believe to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing thereon.

7. Further deponent sayeth not.

LEVY Florence
Name


Signature

17.03.2009
Date

TAB A

Product Information

Personal Care

DOW CORNING

DOW CORNING® 2-8178

Gellant

FEATURES

- Clear structurant or thickener
- Compatible with organic or silicone and organic formulations
- Modifies the texture and skin feel of anhydrous or emulsion based cosmetics and toiletries
- Film former
- Semi-occlusive (See Figure 1)
- Not tested on animals

BENEFITS

- Provides a unique non-tacky, dry smooth skin feel with emolliency
- Increases absorption of water-in-oil emulsions with less greasiness compared to organic waxes or petrolatum
- Enhances the appearance of skin, matte or shine, depending on the formulation
- Improves color retention on hair
- Improves payout and wash off resistance
- Minimizes color transfer in cosmetic applications
- Improves suspension of pigments in color formulations
- Potential use as film former for reduced appearance of fine lines
- Potential for enhanced fragrance delivery

COMPOSITION

- Approximately 88% Nylon-611/Dimethicone Copolymer in 12% PPG-3 Myristyl Ether

Silicone Polyamide

INCI Name: Nylon-611/Dimethicone Copolymer (and) PPG-3 Myristyl Ether

APPLICATIONS

- Color cosmetics
- Skin care - facial moisturizers, nourishing & anti-aging
- Sun care
- Hair care - conditioners, colorants & styling

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specification writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications. Please contact your local Dow Corning sales representative prior to writing specifications on this product.

Appearance: Product supplied as a straw-colored granular solid
Melt point: 85-105°C (185-221°F)

CTM*	Property	Unit	Value
0080	Color, Gardner		0-6
0182A	Vinyl	%	0.7 maximum
0208	Non-volatile content 0.5G/0.5H/250°C (482°F) Al Cup	%	85-95
0806	SiH	ppm	100 maximum
0874	Melt viscosity HAT/SC4-27/140°C (284°F)	cP	750-5000
9800	Molecular weight	Daltons	50,000-85,000

* CTM: Corporate Test Method, copies of CTMs are available on request.

DESCRIPTION

DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant is a unique (AB)_n silicone organic Copolymer. Due to the hydrogen bonding between the amide groups, this technology has the ability to form clear and opaque systems that range from liquids to rigid solids.

By varying the use levels of the DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant and selecting different types and ratios of the silicone and organic components, this technology offers maximum flexibility to modify the rheology, skin feel, and the resulting film properties of color cosmetics, skin care, and hair care applications.

This technology and its application in personal care have been patented by Dow Corning and by some leading cosmetic manufacturers. Based on the current agreements, this technology is not currently available from Dow Corning for antiperspirant and deodorant applications. Relating to use in other cosmetic applications, additional information on the Intellectual Property situation is available from Dow Corning.

CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

See Figure 2.

HOW TO USE

Step 1: Estimate the amount of gellant required in the final application.

- For solids – use 10-30%
- For creams and gels, use 3-5%
- To enhance skin feel and film properties, use 1-3%.

Step 2: Heat the DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant until melted. Add desired organic and silicone oil phase components to produce a uniform mixture. Ensure that safe handling procedures are used if handling these ingredients above their flash points.

Refer to Table 1 for compatibility information on DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant with selected ingredients.

Figure 3 summarizes the compatibility and clarity of various compositions based on DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant, DOW CORNING® 2-1184 Fluid and Finsolv® TN from Finetex, Inc.

The clarity and the hardness of the resulting anhydrous blend will be influenced by the type of organic selected and the concentration of the DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant in the formulation.

Figure 4 demonstrates that 10% 2-8178 Gellant will produce a clear, rigid solid with many common esters, fatty alcohols and fatty acids. For formulations containing hydrocarbon oils, the hardness of the blend will increase as the use level of gellant increases (Refer to Figure 5).

Step 3: Use the desired blend as a base for anhydrous or emulsion based systems using standard techniques. For best results, heat the oil and water phase to approximately the same temperature prior to emulsification. Cool and incorporate temperature sensitive ingredients as needed.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Product safety information required for safe use is not included. Before handling, read product and safety data sheets and container labels for safe use, physical and health hazard information. The material safety data sheet is available on the Dow Corning website at www.dowcorning.com. You can also obtain a copy from your local Dow Corning sales representative or Distributor or by calling your local Dow Corning Global Connection.

USABLE LIFE AND STORAGE

When stored at or below 50°C (122°F) in the original unopened containers, this product has a usable life of 24 months from the date of production.

PACKAGING

This product is available in 10kg pails and 100kg fiber drums.

Samples are available in 0.2kg tubs.

LIMITATIONS

This product is neither tested nor represented as suitable for medical or pharmaceutical uses.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

To support Customers in their product safety needs, Dow Corning has an extensive Product Stewardship organization and a team of Product Safety and Regulatory Compliance (PS&RC) specialists available in each area.

For further information, please see our website, www.dowcorning.com or consult your local Dow Corning representative.

LIMITED WARRANTY INFORMATION - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

The information contained herein is offered in good faith and is believed to be accurate. However, because conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control, this information should not be used in substitution for customers' tests to ensure that Dow Corning's products are safe, effective, and fully satisfactory for the intended end use. Suggestions of use shall not be taken as inducements to infringe any patent.

Dow Corning's sole warranty is that the product will meet the Dow Corning sales specifications in effect at the time of shipment.

Your exclusive remedy for breach of such warranty is limited to refund of purchase price or replacement of any product shown to be other than as warranted.

DOW CORNING SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY.

DOW CORNING DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

WE HELP YOU INVENT THE FUTURE.™

www.dowcorning.com

Table 1: DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant is compatible with various organic fluids and can be used to produce gels to rigid solids with various ratios of silicone and organic fluids. For optimum skin feel, try using a volatile silicone carrier such as DOW CORNING® 245 Fluid.

<i>Organic fluid</i>	<i>% 245 Fluid</i>	<i>Organic component</i>	<i>Appearance (room temperature)</i>	<i>Structure</i>
Caprylic/capric triglyceride	30-45%	45-60%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
PPG 3 myristyl ether	10-55%	35-80%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
Finsolv® TN (C ₁₂₋₁₅ alkyl benzoate)	55%	35%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
Isostearyl alcohol	15-75%	15-75%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
Oleyl alcohol	15-75%	15-75%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
Cetyl alcohol	15-75%	15-75%	Opaque	Opaque solid
Stearyl alcohol	15-75%	15-75%	Opaque	Opaque solid
Stearic acid	15-75%	15-75%	Opaque	Opaque solid
Oleic acid	15-75%	15-75%	Clear to translucent	Gel to solid
Crodamol OS	15-25%	65-75%	Clear to translucent	Gel to soft solid
Isostearyl neopentanoate	5-20%	70-85%	Clear to translucent	Very soft, granular gel

To further modify the properties of the resulting anhydrous blend, substitute other silicone carriers in place of DOW CORNING® 245 Fluid including DOW CORNING® 2-1184 Fluid or DOW CORNING® 556 Fluid. Please note that compatibility ratios may vary slightly based on typical lot-to-lot variation of DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant.

DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant is also compatible with ethyl alcohol (200 proof) at concentrations up to 80% gellant and 20% ethyl alcohol. In order to obtain these mixtures, continuous movement of the solution may be required for up to 48 hours.

Figure 1.

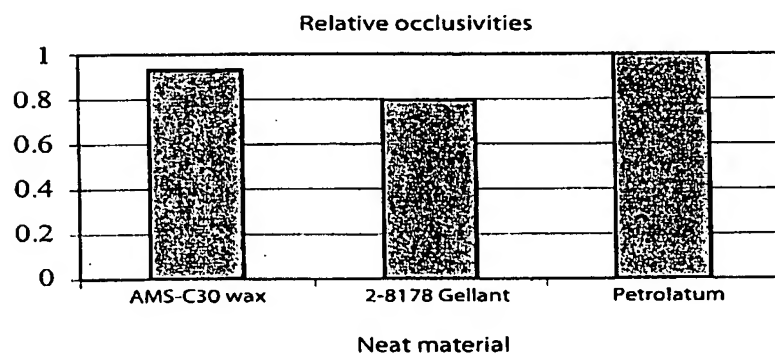


Figure 2: DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant chemical structure.

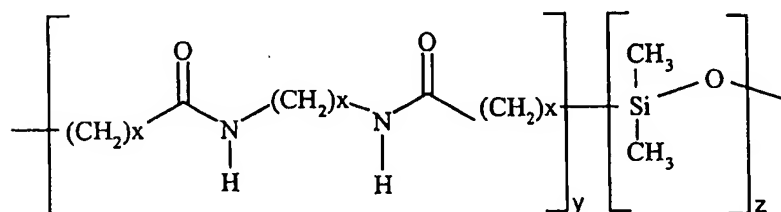
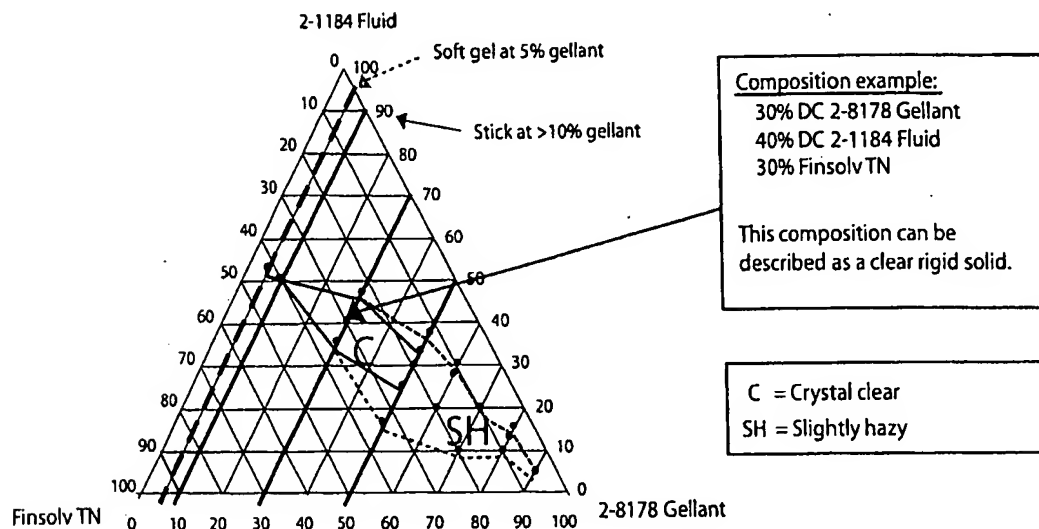


Figure 3: Ternary diagram of DOW CORNING 2-8178 Gellant, DOW CORNING 2-1184 Fluid and Finsolv TN.



Note: For concentrations at >50% 2-8178 Gellant, the three-component blend will appear slightly hazy.

Figure 4. The Effect of the organic carrier on hardness at 10% Gellant in Cyclomethicone.

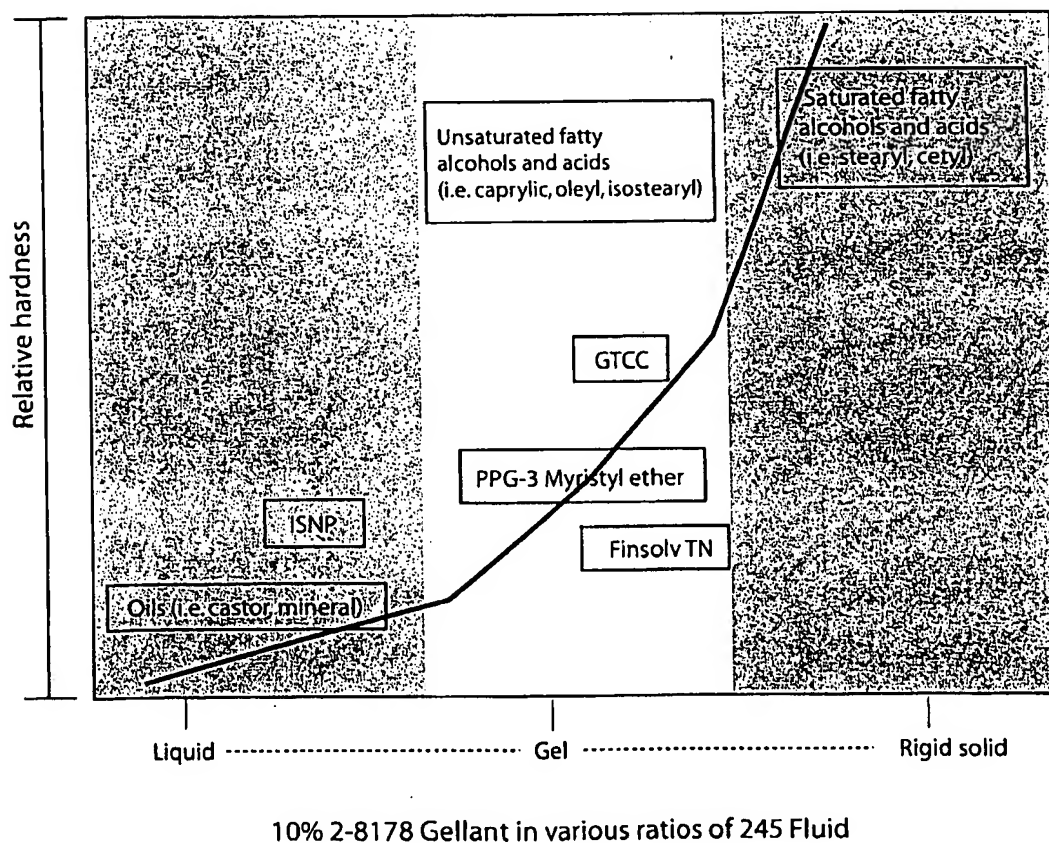
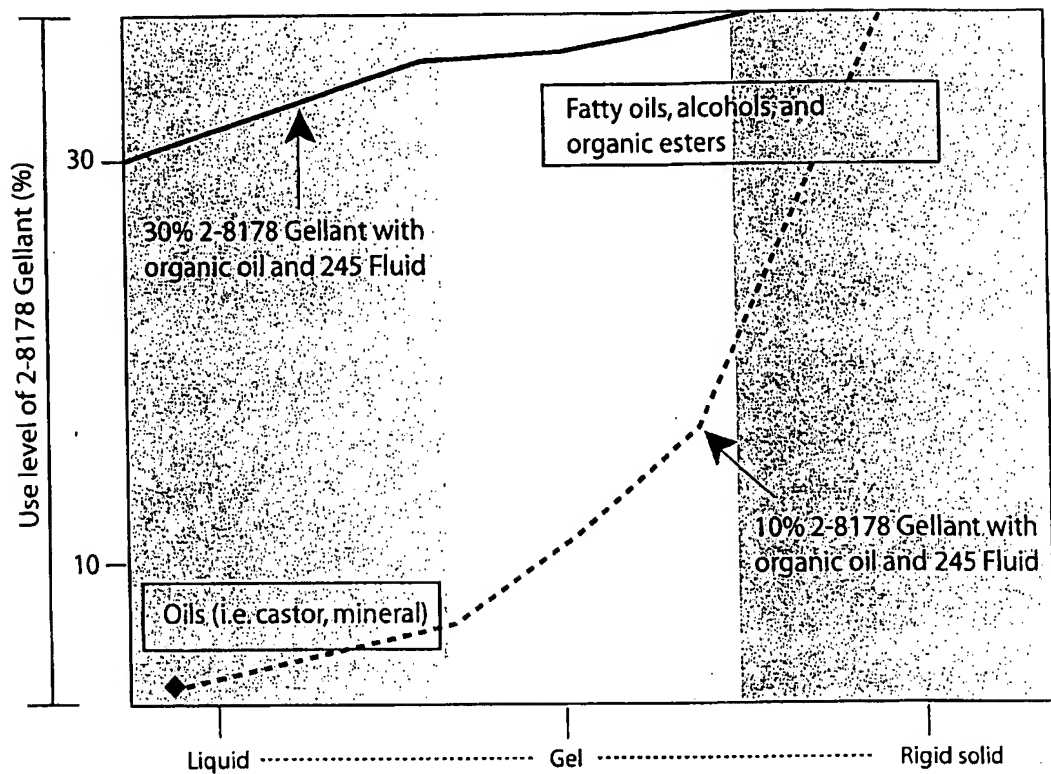


Figure 5. The impact of 2-8178 Gellant use level on hardness.



Increasing the level of 2-8178 will increase the hardness of mixtures containing oils.

TAB 2

International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook

**Eighth Edition
2000**

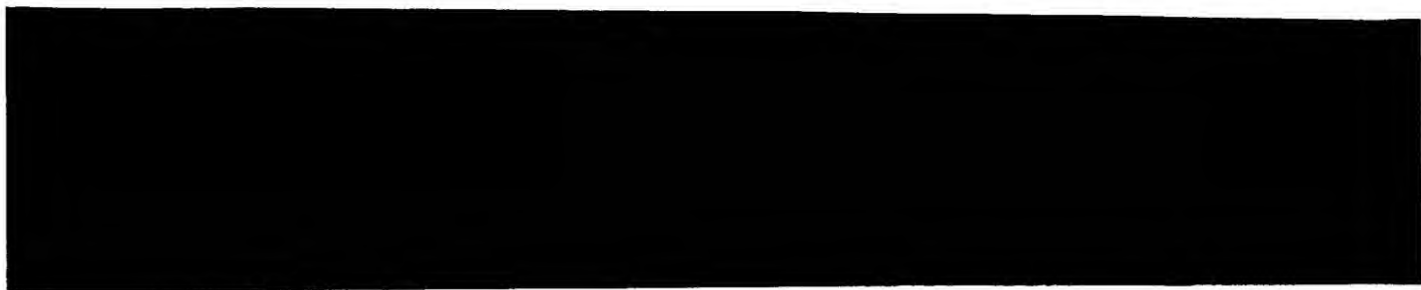
Editors

John A. Wenninger
Rena C. Canterbury
G. N. McEwen, Jr., Ph.D., J.D.

Volume 3

Published by

The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-4702



Technical/Trade Name	INCI Name	Technical/Trade Name	INCI Name
Spectraveil AQ (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Silica (and) PEG-2M	Sphingoceryl Powder LS (Serobiologiques)	Octyldodecanol (and) Silica (and) Nylon-12 (and) Phospholipids (and) Cholesterol (and) Glycosphingolipids
Spectraveil FIN (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingoceryl Powder VEG (Serobiologiques)	Octyldodecanol (and) Silica (and) Nylon-12 (and) Trilaurin (and) Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Extract
Spectraveil IPM (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Isopropyl Myristate (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingoceryl Veg (Serobiologiques)	Octyldodecanol (and) Trilaurin (and) Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Extract
Spectraveil MOTG (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (and) Mineral Oil (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingoceryl Wax LS 2958 B (Serobiologiques)	Octyldodecanol (and) Microcrystalline Wax (and) Petrolatum (and) Phospholipids (and) Cholesterol (and) Ricinus Communis (Castor) Seed Oil (and) Glyceryl Ricinoleate (and) Copernicia Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax (and) Euphorbia Cerifera (Candelilla) Wax (and) Cetyl Alcohol (and) Beeswax (and) Mineral Oil (and) Glycosphingolipids
Spectraveil 70/MOTG (Uniqema Solaveil)	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (and) Mineral Oil (and) Zinc Oxide (and) Titanium Dioxide (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid (and) Alumina (and) Silica	Sphingolipid CB-1 (Nikko)	Sphingolipids
Spectraveil 90/MOTG (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (and) Mineral Oil (and) Titanium Dioxide (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid (and) Alumina (and) Silica	Sphingolipid E40 (Kao Corporation)	Myristyl-PG Hydroxyethyl Decanamide
Spectraveil OP (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Ethylhexyl Palmitate (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingolipid E60 (Kao Corporation)	Cetyl-PG Hydroxyethyl Decanamide
Spectraveil 70/OP (Uniqema Solaveil)	Ethylhexyl Palmitate (and) Zinc Oxide (and) Titanium Dioxide (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid (and) Alumina (and) Silica	Sphingolipid E66 (Kao Corporation)	Cetyl-PG Hydroxyethyl Palmitamide
Spectraveil TG (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingolipids	Sphingolipids
Spectraveil TGOP (Uniqema Solaveil)	Zinc Oxide (and) Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride (and) Ethylhexyl Palmitate (and) Polyhydroxystearic Acid	Sphingolipids CB-1 (Q.P.)	Brain Lipids
Spent Grain Wax	Hordeum Vulgare (or) Spent Grain Wax	Sphingomonas Ferment Extract	Sphingomonas Ferment Extract
Spergularia Rubra	Spergularia Rubra (or) Spergularia Rubra Extract	Sphingosomes AL (Serobiologiques)	Water (and) Glycerin (and) Lecithin (and) Glycosphingolipids (and) Allantoin (and) Cholesterol
Spergularia Rubra Extract	Spergularia Rubra (or) Spergularia Rubra Extract	Spike Lavender Extract (Cosmetic Developments)	Water (and) Propylene Glycol (and) Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Extract
Spermine	Gerotine	Spinach	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach)
Spermwax (Robeco)	Cetyl Esters	Spinach Extract	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Sphagnum Squarrosum	Sphagnum Squarrosum (or) Sphagnum Squarrosum Extract	Spinach HS (Alban Muller)	Propylene Glycol (and) Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Sphagnum Squarrosum Extract	Sphagnum Squarrosum (or) Sphagnum Squarrosum Extract	Spinach Leaf Extract	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Spherica (Ikeda)	Silica	Spinach (Spinacia Oleracea) (Vege-Tech)	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach)
Spherica HA (Ikeda)	Silica (and) Sodium Hyaluronate	Spinacia Oleracea	Spinacia Oleracea (or) Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) (or) Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Spheriglass (Potters-Ballotini)	Silica	Spinacia Oleracea Extract	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Spherititan (Ikeda)	Titanium Dioxide	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach)	Spinacia Oleracea (or) Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach)
Spheron L-1500 (Presperse)	Silica	Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract	Spinacia Oleracea (or) Spinacia Oleracea (Spinach) Leaf Extract
Spheron N-2000 (Presperse)	Silica	Spinal Cord Extract	Spinal Cord Extract
Spheron P-1000	Silica	Spinal Cord Lipids	Spinal Cord Lipids
Spheron P-1500 (Presperse)	Silica	Spinal Lipid Extract	Spinal Lipid Extract
Spheron PL-700	Silica	Spiraea Extract	Spiraea Ulmaria Extract
Sphinganine	Sphinganine		
Sphinganine S (Sederma)	Glycerin (and) Sphinganine		
Sphingoceryl LS (Serobiologiques)	Octyldodecanol (and) Phospholipids (and) Cholesterol (and) Glycosphingolipids		

The inclusion of any compound in the Dictionary and Handbook does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

TAB 3

Complex of botanical Phytoceramides-6

Hair care

Lipids, ceramides and hair

1. Background

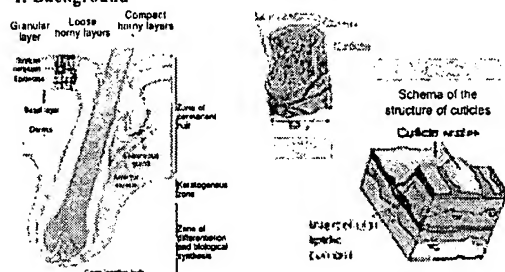


Fig. 1 - The analysis of lipids within scalp and hair has enabled to identify sebaceous lipids (TG, FFA) and epidermal lipids (Ceramides+Sterols+Phospholipids).

- At the level of the scalp (Fig. 1), sebum ensures the lubrication of superficial layers; epidermal lipids condition its protecting barrier function and ensure the cohesion of corneocytes.
- At the level of hair (Fig. 1), sebum makes a lubricating superficial film; the internal lipids structuring hair build the inter-cellular cement, helping the cohesion of cuticle scales.

2. Dry hair, definition and origins

- Dry scalp:** its touch is rough, corneocytes lack cohesion, get uplifted and desquamate. They play a part in the formation of dry dandruff.
- Dry hair:** it is brittle, dull, forked, its cuticle scales get uplifted by their free edge.
- Origins:** a deficiency of sebaceous lipids and, above all, of structuring lipids, hence of ceramides/sterols. The causes may be schematically:
 - internal or endogenous:
 - endocrine, genetic, acquired,
 - linked to chronological or early ageing, characterized by a reduction of sebaceous and epidermal lipids.
 - external by various microattacks:
 - chemical: improper shampoos, perms, colourings,
 - mechanical/physical: brushings, unsuited dryings,
 - environmental: UV, pollutions, salt...

SPHINGOCERYL VEG LS 8712

Definition / Composition

- SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is a lipidic active ingredient of analogous composition (Fig. 2) to epidermal lipids. Phytoceramides-6 of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is extracted and purified from sunflower.
- SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is a balanced association, being similar in its nature and its functionality, with structuring lipids of hair and the scalp.

Main components:

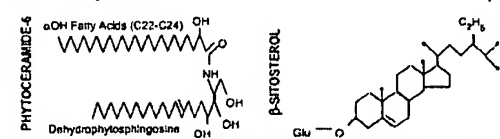


Fig. 2 - Chemical structure of the active components of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712: phytoceramides-6 and glycosylated β -sitosterol.
Botanical source: *Helianthus annuus*, a plant coming from Peru.

Hair benefits

1. On impaired, dry scalp, SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 helps:

- a regulated hydro-retention,
- bioprotection and repair, by decreasing the "reactivity" of sensitive and irritated scalp, by strengthening their barrier function,
- the cohesion of corneocytes, slowing down the formation of dandruff.

2. On hair, especially damaged, early aged, dry hair, SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712:

- periodically reloads hair with a homologous lipidic cement, which decreases during aging,
- protects hair,
- helps the cohesion of cuticle scales, repairs micro sheath = conditioning effect, film-forming.

Cosmetic use

- SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is recommended for lipidic repairing, protecting hair preparations, for forked, dry hair, lacking of lipids, prematurely aged.
- SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 may be formulated into shampoos, after shampoos, balms, creams and hair foams, leave-on hair gels.

Dosage / Solubility / Mode of incorporation

1. Dose of use: 1% to 3%.
2. Solubility: SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is dispersible with oils and fats, is insoluble in water.
3. Mode of incorporation: SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 is dispersed under stirring in the fatty phase, first heated up to 70°-80°C or so, just before emulsification.

Incompatibilities - Stability

No major incompatibility. Good stability to oxidation.

Analytical characteristics

1. Aspect: semi-fluid light brown product, with a characteristic odor.
2. Specifications: upon request.

Tolerance

Good.

Efficacy

Test summaries overleaf.

Storage

In its original packaging, at 15-25°C.

INCI Name

Octyldodecanol (and) Hydrogenated Coco-glycerides (and) *Helianthus Annuus* (Sunflower) Extract.

Manufacturer

Laboratoires Sérobiologiques S.A.

EFFICACY TESTS

Repairing effect on dry hair.

Aim / Protocol

Hair has gone through an experimental damage, by washing it with Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, followed by a delipidation by acetone/ether (dry hair pattern). Dry pattern appears through an uplifting of the ends of cuticle scales. Then, hair has been treated with a preparation containing 2% of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712, and rinsed.

Results (Fig. 3)

- The cuticle scales of hair treated with SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 at 2% have been less uplifted, and have displayed a better cohesion.
- Hair has shown a smoother aspect, covered by a homologous protecting film (Fig. 3C).

Conditioning effect

Aim

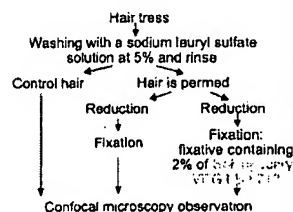
Quantitative evaluation of the conditioning effect by the treatment with SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 versus placebo shampoo.

Protocol

The lock was washed with Sodium Lauryl Sulfate. Drying in controlled conditions (RH: 40%). Treatment of locks with a shampoo containing 2% of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 or with a placebo shampoo. Rinse. Evaluation of combing forces (3 measurements on each lock).

Protection against permanent waves.

Protocol (schema)



Results (Fig. 5)

SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 has protected hair against surface damages, alterations of the internal structure and has made hair easier to comb.

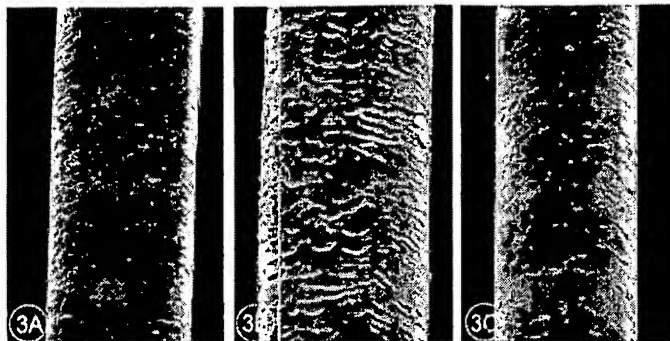


Fig. 3 - Repair effect of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 on dried hair :

3A - Control hair. SEM observation (X 4100)

3B - Example of damaged hair by solvents (dry hair pattern)

3C - Dried hair, treated by SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 at 2%, then rinsed: clear improvement.

Conclusion

A treatment of dry hair with SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 at 2% has improved its properties: a healthy and smooth look.

Results (Fig. 4)

The treatment of hair with a shampoo containing 2% of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 has decreased the work by 11.8% and the maximal force by 12.9%. SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 shows a good conditioning effect.

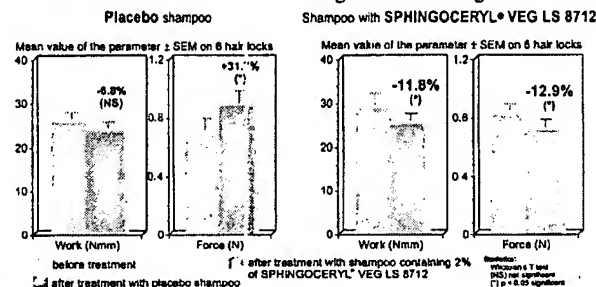


Fig. 4 - SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712: improving effect on combing and conditioning.

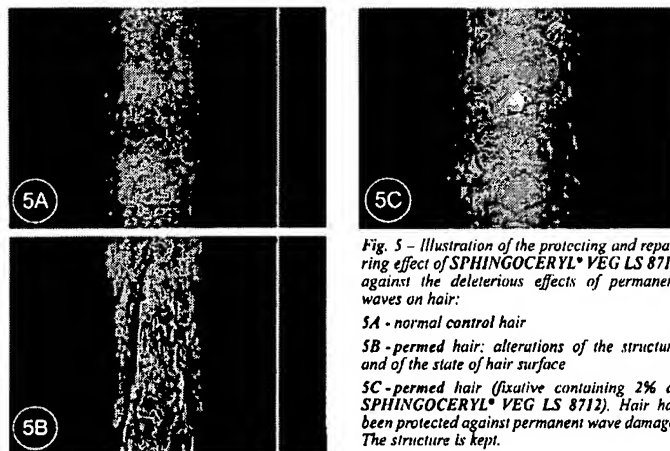
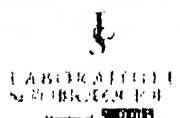


Fig. 5 - Illustration of the protecting and repairing effect of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712 against the deleterious effects of permanent waves on hair:

5A - normal control hair

5B - permed hair: alterations of the structure and of the state of hair surface

5C - permed hair (fixative containing 2% of SPHINGOCERYL® VEG LS 8712). Hair has been protected against permanent wave damage. The structure is kept.



Headquarters : Laboratoires Sérobiologiques S.A. • 3, rue de Seichamps - BP40 • F-54425 Fulny (France) • Fax. 03.83.29.98.65 • Tél. 03.83.29.97.91

8712-801-186

© Laboratoires Sérobiologiques S.A.